

HIOGO.

The desirability of having some laws or regulations for the preservation of game is a question which has been long and earnestly discussed. It appears that the Japanese Government have decided to pay a foreign practitioner the required amount of remuneration. The Municipal Police have been put to uniform in dark tunics and trousers with cord buttons. The Athletic Sports of the E. R. and A. & Co. have been held at the Sports Ground. Some 100 packages containing goods of American manufacture arrived per last mail for the approaching Kioto Exhibition. The steamer *Kioh Maru* has resumed running. Lot No. 38 on the Concession was knocked down by public auction by Mr. Petrovski to Capt. Reynell, for \$4,000. We quote the *Naga*: "The light-house under the tower arrived on regular time of inspection yesterday morning and left at daylight to-day. Nothing out of order had been observed so far on the trip. The British schooner *John McKee* had put in to Oosima about five days from a trip of fourteen days from Taiwan-fu. She had caught weather and landed at Oosima. The light-keeper had furnished her with provisions and she is now beating up the Kii Channel." The Japanese Government have under consideration the use of Roman letters as an alphabet for the Japanese language. The Yaman Iron Works are said to have been necessary to the Japanese for \$55,000. The *Naga* in an article expresses regret that so valuable a property should have fallen into the hands of the natives. An interesting account is given of the Japanese experiments in journalism, as illustrated by the first 67 numbers of the native local paper, the *Kioh Miki Shinbun*.

NAGASAKI.

The Governor of Nagasaki, along with those of many other departments, has been suddenly summoned to the capital, which leads it to be supposed that matters of great importance are in discussion. A lot of considerable size lying in Messrs. Mitchell & Co.'s yard was launched into the harbour by some thieves and stolen. There are now about 400 licensed jurisdictional playing for hire in Nagasaki. A line of three is being placed along the Oosima Bund. Compulsory education is said to be contemplated. The British steamer *Beta* having been wrecked, from Hiro to Amoy, landed her pilot at Nagasaki on 22nd. Japanese launches, loaded with passengers, are being sent to the coast. The Russian steamer *Corvete* has gone on the Pacific Ship to repair damages sustained by running on a rock at Ayau in Russian Manchuria. The riding ship of Nagasaki, triumphing over all other launches, landed at Oosima, completing three events on a course of 500 yards in extent, 15 miles distant, from the Settlement. Though a miniature, it was perfect in all its features and appointments. From the *Express* we take the following items: Among the passengers by the E. M. steamer *Oregonian* which arrived here from Yokohama on Tuesday last, was His Excellency Suwa Naoyuki, Governor of Nagasaki, and his family. We understand that he awaits here until 11. 1. J. M.'s Iron-plate *Corvete* *Yajima* arrives, which is expected here in about a week's time, will bring Mr. President to Nagasaki. The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Matsuda, will remain here three or four days and then leave for China, with both Ministers, who will visit Suifu, and afterwards proceed to Peking, for the purpose of discussing the dispute with the Treaty between China and Japan. After the *Corvete* will convey His Excellency Suwa Naoyuki to his post in Russia.

The first of the Japanese Mail Company's steamers, the *Commodore*, arrived yesterday from this port with cargo and the mails on board. The proceeds first to Akita, and on to Shinanowaki, en route for Oosima, from whence another vessel will convey the mails to Yokohama and the coast. The steamer is expected here in about two weeks time. The paper money formerly issued by the Daimios of this island, is now being called in by the Government, who have sent several officers to this port for the purpose of examining the Governor in examining the notes tendered. This currency is principally held by the farmers or villagers; and the sum reported to be about \$1,000,000. The Agent of the Japanese Mail Company at this port has recently received by some of the Japanese steamers remittances in gold coin, for the purpose of paying off these obligations, which must be sent in for examination not later than the end of the present month. We hear that very few spurious notes have been tendered up to the present time.

ADMIRAL POPHOFF AND MR. REED. Admiral Pophoff is indefatigable in carrying out the objects of his mission to this port. On Monday he visited Mr. Reed's shipbuilding works at Hull. This establishment, from an ordinary mercantile undertaking, has become a valuable asset to the Navy. Mr. Reed's management, since a notable time to the Navy, has been of great service, and only take work from our own Government, but accept contracts from foreign countries, thus relieving the pressure which would otherwise have fallen upon the builders on the Thames, Clyde, Mersey, and Tyne. It is stated that Admiral Pophoff's attention was particularly attracted by two framed *corvettes* building for the Chilean Government, and he expressed his great admiration of Mr. Reed's ingenuity in having with him the most powerful such exceptionally great fighting power with so comparatively small a displacement. They are about 2,000 tons each, old measurement, are plated with 9 inches of armour, the water line is 14 feet high, and carry armament each six 12-1/2 inch muzzle-loading guns. The arrangement of their batteries is somewhat novel, a perfect all-round fire being obtained, with a powerful fire each bow. While the *Blonde* and *Tyde* are in port, Mr. Reed, we find that, by a strange coincidence, his friend and competitor for naval fame in the world—Mr. E. J. Reed, O.B., our late Chief Constructor—has suggested an interesting idea. Mr. Reed's plan is to build a ship which will be a powerful all-round ship, which, in the event of our having again any Black Sea work to perform, will be found of great value in docking and repairing ships which, under the circumstances of olden times, would have been obliged to proceed to a home port.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

AERIAL TELEGRAPHY.

A Bill has been passed by Congress at Washington incorporating a company proposed by a Dr. Loomis for carrying out a project of aerial telegraphy. The *New York Journal of Commerce* states with regard to it:— "We will not record ourselves as disbelievers in the Aerial Telegraph, but will merely and see what the Doctor will do with his brilliant idea now that both Houses of Congress have passed a Bill incorporating a company for him. Congressmen, at least, do not look at him with visionary eyes, and it is said that the President will sign the Bill, all of which is some evidence that aerial telegraphy has another side than the ridiculous one. The company receive no money from the Government, but they are to be paid for the Loomis plan, it is something to this effect and readers are cautioned not to laugh too heartily at it, as also not to believe in it till demonstrated. The inventor proposes to build a very tall tower on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. A mast, also very tall, will stand on this tower, and an apparatus for 'collecting electricity' will top the whole. From the lofty peak of the Alps will rise another very tall tower and ditto mast, with the aerial electric apparatus. At these sky-piercing heights Dr. Loomis contends that he will reach a stratum of air loaded with electricity, and we cannot say that he will not. Thus, establishing his ground, we can understand his grand scheme on a small scale. We are told that, from two of the spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, 20 miles apart, he sent up kites, using small copper wire instead of packthread. Then, making ground connections, and arranging his instruments, he completed the electric circuit between the two stations and telegraphed from one to the other. There have been vague reports in circulation from time to time of successful telegraphing through the air, but this is the first instance of a claim being put forth which has carried weight enough to gain the favor, if not the confidence, of Congress."

AERIAL TELEGRAPHY.

A Bill has been passed by Congress at Washington incorporating a company proposed by a Dr. Loomis for carrying out a project of aerial telegraphy. The *New York Journal of Commerce* states with regard to it:— "We will not record ourselves as disbelievers in the Aerial Telegraph, but will merely and see what the Doctor will do with his brilliant idea now that both Houses of Congress have passed a Bill incorporating a company for him. Congressmen, at least, do not look at him with visionary eyes, and it is said that the President will sign the Bill, all of which is some evidence that aerial telegraphy has another side than the ridiculous one. The company receive no money from the Government, but they are to be paid for the Loomis plan, it is something to this effect and readers are cautioned not to laugh too heartily at it, as also not to believe in it till demonstrated. The inventor proposes to build a very tall tower on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. A mast, also very tall, will stand on this tower, and an apparatus for 'collecting electricity' will top the whole. From the lofty peak of the Alps will rise another very tall tower and ditto mast, with the aerial electric apparatus. At these sky-piercing heights Dr. Loomis contends that he will reach a stratum of air loaded with electricity, and we cannot say that he will not. Thus, establishing his ground, we can understand his grand scheme on a small scale. We are told that, from two of the spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, 20 miles apart, he sent up kites, using small copper wire instead of packthread. Then, making ground connections, and arranging his instruments, he completed the electric circuit between the two stations and telegraphed from one to the other. There have been vague reports in circulation from time to time of successful telegraphing through the air, but this is the first instance of a claim being put forth which has carried weight enough to gain the favor, if not the confidence, of Congress."

AERIAL TELEGRAPHY.

A Bill has been passed by Congress at Washington incorporating a company proposed by a Dr. Loomis for carrying out a project of aerial telegraphy. The *New York Journal of Commerce* states with regard to it:— "We will not record ourselves as disbelievers in the Aerial Telegraph, but will merely and see what the Doctor will do with his brilliant idea now that both Houses of Congress have passed a Bill incorporating a company for him. Congressmen, at least, do not look at him with visionary eyes, and it is said that the President will sign the Bill, all of which is some evidence that aerial telegraphy has another side than the ridiculous one. The company receive no money from the Government, but they are to be paid for the Loomis plan, it is something to this effect and readers are cautioned not to laugh too heartily at it, as also not to believe in it till demonstrated. The inventor proposes to build a very tall tower on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. A mast, also very tall, will stand on this tower, and an apparatus for 'collecting electricity' will top the whole. From the lofty peak of the Alps will rise another very tall tower and ditto mast, with the aerial electric apparatus. At these sky-piercing heights Dr. Loomis contends that he will reach a stratum of air loaded with electricity, and we cannot say that he will not. Thus, establishing his ground, we can understand his grand scheme on a small scale. We are told that, from two of the spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, 20 miles apart, he sent up kites, using small copper wire instead of packthread. Then, making ground connections, and arranging his instruments, he completed the electric circuit between the two stations and telegraphed from one to the other. There have been vague reports in circulation from time to time of successful telegraphing through the air, but this is the first instance of a claim being put forth which has carried weight enough to gain the favor, if not the confidence, of Congress."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(From the "Telegraph" Correspondent.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26th.
M. de Lesseps arrived here from Paris a few days ago, and immediately proceeded to the Ministry of Marine, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Corps Diplomatique and to the Ministers of the Sublime Porte. The cause of the visit of M. de Lesseps is the question of a uniform scale of tonnage which is about to be entered into by the Sublime Porte in accordance with the circular that has already been addressed to that effect to the various Governments. It had at first been resolved that the Commission charged to proceed with the work of uniformity should meet at Constantinople, but, by a sudden and unexpected alteration, the Sublime Porte now wishes to refer the whole business to the Viceroy, and to leave the Commission to be convened at Cairo. The reasons given for this proceeding are as follows: The Act of Concession was executed in Egypt between the Viceroy and M. de Lesseps. All the Sultan did was to sanction it, and he is not to be held responsible for the right to interpret it. It appeared more simple that, with regard to the question of a uniform scale, the interpretation of the Viceroy and of M. de Lesseps should be relied on—they knew the facts, and they were the parties who wished to imply by "a ton's burden," and how necessary it is to establish a fixed scale of the capacities of ships.

This point of view taken by the Sublime Porte is strongly opposed by the Embassies of Persia, who are by no means in favour of the Commission assembling at Cairo, where it might be subjected to the influence of the Viceroy and of M. de Lesseps, both of whom are immediately interested in forwarding, as far as possible, the interests of the company, and of causing the adoption of a system of tonnage and a table of cargo advantages as possible to the Canal Association. These Embassies desire, on the contrary, that the Commission should perform its duties under their inspection, and that they should be enabled to influence its resolutions, in order the more surely to protect the interests of their respective countries. Italy, for instance, under the auspices of its Navigation Company "La Triestina," pays the canal dues of transit for her Indian service. This system is most easily, and she does not desire that the same should be maintained in the same form, but she is in favour of the adoption of the tonnage, calculated on that which is used by the company at present. Owing to these resolutions, the Sublime Porte has not yet taken any decision on the matter, and it will be left to the Council of Ministers to pronounce as to whether the affair should be retained here or sent to Cairo. In the latter case M. de Lesseps will have to proceed to London, in order to follow closely the labours of the International Commission. The Sublime Porte would be very glad to get rid of the whole business, which must cause serious loss of time, together with many intrigues and annoyances; on the one hand, the Viceroy will be very glad to see it clear of his hands.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the London International Exhibition of 1873 have decided to offer to Societies which have no fixed places for the display of their works, space where the productions of such societies may be shown together.

TRIALS FOR MASSACRE.—The Court of Assizes of Algeria has given its verdict on the trial of the Arabs for the murder of Ahmed. The verdict has been given in favour of the death, one to hard labour, and one to imprisonment for life, after deportation in a fortified building, one to 10 years' hard labour, and three to five years' imprisonment. Five were acquitted. The cases of similar crimes at Palestro which had been dispensed from the other trials, was then commenced immediately. A trial for the massacre of 17 Europeans has been taken place at Constantine, where eight have been sentenced to death, and a number of others to lesser punishments.

A funny story is told of Mr. Boudica, who is now in America. A little while ago a stranger came to the hotel in New York where the author of the "Golden Bore" was staying, and went up his card, marked "pressing business." The visitor was admitted; he ran forward, grasped the author's two hands, looked at him, and said, "Mr. Boudica, I have known you for many years. I have seen you play here, in London, Dublin, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. I tell from Chicago, I have seen you tell your story in France, and to say that I should like to borrow ten dollars." With heart softened by this judicious flattery, Mr. Boudica extended the desired greenbacks, and he and his admirer parted, never more to meet again.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 24th, EVENING.
New Futures, \$630 to \$635, little doing; Old Futures, \$645 to \$650, little doing; New Beans, \$670 to \$675, little doing; Old Beans, \$680 to \$685, little doing; Malwa, \$690 to \$695, little doing. Market quiet for all kinds.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—55 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—\$900 per share premium.
Union Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,150 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—25 per share premium.
Guinness Insurance Company's Shares—\$55 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$37 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,150 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—10 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co's Shares—36 per cent. premium.
Siuang Sang Navigation Company—12s. 127 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$52 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—43 per cent. discount, nominal.
Hongkong Distillery Company—\$20 per share discount, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—\$70 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company—40 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank Bills, on demand, 4/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/4
Bank Bills, at 60 days' sight, 4/4
On New York—Private, 5 months' sight, 122, nom.
On Hongkong—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Calcutta—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Bombay—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Shanghai—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Canton—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Amoy—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Swatow—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Tientsin—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Hankow—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Peking—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Yenchow—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Soochow—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Ningbo—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Hangchow—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Ningpo—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Ningbo—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.
On Ningbo—Bank, 3 days' sight, 228, nom.

SALES ON MARCH 24th, 1873.

Reported by Chinese.
Saigon Cotton Seed, 200 piculs, at \$1.45, by Hop-king to travelling trader.
Wheat, 200 bags, at \$1.34, by Mee-chong to travelling trader.
Shanghai Cotton, 100 bales, at \$14.70, by Mee-chong to travelling trader.
Yellow Fleece, 200 piculs, at \$17.75, by Chiu-chong to travelling trader.
Shanghai, 10 cases, at \$38.00, by Chiu-chong to travelling trader.
Milled Rice, 200 piculs, at \$4.80, by Wing-ye-chong to travelling trader.
Siam, 500 piculs, at \$2.15, by Fock-mong to travelling trader.
Milled Rice, 10 cases, at \$39.00, by Yee-mong to travelling trader.
Milled Rice, 2,000 piculs, at \$1.75, by Kin-tee to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 100 bags, at \$7.20, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

BROWN, JONES & CO.

UNDERTAKERS, &c.
Office—No. 13, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Ajar (str.)	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 29th inst.	Butterfield & Swire	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Green Jacket	Krogh	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Edward Jones	Patterson	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Dragon	McClannan	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Alben Bessie	Bessie	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Son Mew	Yogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Lord of the Isles (str.)	Blow	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	Hongkong	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Sorocum	Roaric & Co.	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Garibaldi	Noyes	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Forward	Whyte	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Candelaria	Barrido	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Marques (str.)	Zuvala	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Manzanilla (str.)	McClannan	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Madras (str.)	Hongkong	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Tiero (str.)	Locoincre	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Delta (str.)	Hongkong	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Benarosa (str.)	B. J. Sage	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	Formosa (str.)	Hongkong	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
AMOI, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI	Ocean Queen (str.)	Hongkong	Quick dispatch.	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
"Galleon of Lorne" from London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY—AMONTILLADO, AMOY, GREEN SEAL, BROWN SEAL, YELLOW SEAL, WHITE SEAL, SUPERIOR OLD, SUPERIOR PALE, THIRD QUALITY, CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY—IRISH, SCOTCH.

Old Tom GIN.
Old Jamaica RUM.
VICTOR BOULLANGER'S COGNAC (Fine Champagne).
Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
Desert CLARETS.
CHATEAU DE LA PIVOIRE, CHATEAU LOUVILLE, CHATEAU LAROSE.

Haut SAUTERNE.
FERNAND'S FINE QUALITY BUTTER.
LIQUEUR BENEVOLENT.

Apply to
E. L. NORRHO,
Omond's Terrace, Wellington Street,
3rd 53 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

GREAT REDUCTION TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

ONE MONTH FROM DATE.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FLOYD'S SOUTH CHINA ALBUM.

PRICE, 35c for FIFTY VIEWS, unmounted, with printed description of every Photograph. (Entered at Stationers' Hall.)

Sets in well bound volumes can be obtained at 8s.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Establishment of

W. P. FLOYD,
Im 323 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.

FINE OLD PORT.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.,
41 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE \$1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the French and Mandarin Pronunciation. Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

GERMAN BOTTLE, IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong Dispensary,
41 993 Hongkong, 11th November, 1872.

AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID COISSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy.

Long Boiled Crown.

ARNOLD, KARBBERG & Co.,
41 1130 Hongkong, 11th Mar. 1872.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DAVES, with many Additions, Corrections, and a new Index. Price 1s. 6d. in Paper Wrappers, or 2s. 6d. in Cloth.

Apply to the Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.

YAM PANG NE CHUOQUOT-POSSARDINE REIMS.

In Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and 3 doz. Pints.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
41 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY.

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

FOR COMPREHENSIBILITY and practical service this work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects of machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word, fully illustrated and explained, forming an excellent guide for students of the Chinese language. Both the Court and Panti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, and preserving a clearness and uniformity of appearance which have been hitherto unobtainable. To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chuan-fu's Vocabulary contains about 15,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 19,000. This work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammar and other elementary parts yet published, the student of the Chinese language is obliged to acquire examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have no general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate effectively with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves. It explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be a valuable acquisition. It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUENNER & Co.,
90, FLEET STREET, LONDON, W.

W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

HAYE just opened the undermentioned GOODS—

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SCOTCH TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.

FANCY CLOTHS for Light OVERCOATS.

COATINGS for Spring Wear.

FLANNELS, DRILLS, and DUCKS, for Suits.

QUILTINGS for VESTS.

BEDFORD COORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding TROUSERS.

OUTFITTING.

COLLARS and SCARVES of the newest styles.

REGATTA and OXFORD SHIRTS.

The Latest Shirts in FELT, STRAW, PAPA, NAMA, and PITH HATS.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.

PORTMANTEAUS and BAGS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A Large Assortment of DAMASK CLOTHS.

NAPKINS to match.

DOYLIES.

8/4 DAMASK for TABLE CLOTHS.

LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS in all widths.

DAMASK, HUCKABACK, and TURKISH TOWELS.

FURNISHING.

LACE CURTAINS.

ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE, PINK, and GREEN MOSQUITO NETS.

BED QUILTS.

PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.

IRON BEDSTEPS, CHILDREN'S COOTS, and SPRING MATTRESSES of various sizes.

BRASS and MAHOGANY CURTAIN POLES and FITTINGS.

TOILET, CHAVAL, and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.

BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, and FELT CARPETS, with RUGS to match.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards.

COIR MATS and MATTINGS.

SALIVARIUMS, FOOTSTOOLS.

Victoria Exchange,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG, AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Ladies' Advertisements see To-morrow's Issue.

FOR SALE.

No. 2 Superior MANILA CIGARS, (Aprocos and Fortin.) Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.,
Im 323 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price \$10.

Apply at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 1st

